



Prosperity: Journal of Society and Empowerment  
Vol. 2 No. 1 (June 2022): 49-62  
DOI: 10.21580/prosperity.2022.2.1.9467

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## A New Empowering India Under Leadership of PM Modi: Promises and Reality

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### ABSTRACT

*According to projections made by internationally renowned consultants and the IMF, India will be one of the world's fastest-growing economies by 2025. It has been ranked as the third-largest emerging market hub and the third-largest global startup ecosystem. Million people empowerment is inevitably a process of teaching values to educate the student to live a life that is personal and congruent with the valued values and standards of society. On 30th May 2019, Shri Narendra Modi became Prime Minister of India and marked the beginning of his second term in office. Shri Modi, the first Premier born after independence, served in India formerly between 2014 and 2019. He has also distinguished himself as the longest-serving Chief Minister of Gujarat from October 2001 to May 2014. In her motto, Sitka Modi has introduced a change in governance leading to an integrated, development-focused, and corruption-free government, based on the slogan 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas.' New hopes developed for citizens in India in the 2014 general election following a period of instability, corruption, and fraud under the leadership of the United Progressive Alliance (UPA). After one decade of gaps, the National Democrat Alliance (NDA) II administration led by Narendra Modi of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) raised many expectations of middle-class ordinary Indian people to an elite. The governance study of the present government is quite significant in this perspective. Therefore, this paper analyzes PM Modi's vision for empowering India and the track record of PM Modi's pledges to understand the cause for the new empowerment for India. Here the research is based on data from prior studies. The study finds that development is a process fueled by resources, and what must do much more to ensure that these resources can equitably meet current needs while remaining available for future generations' development needs.*

**Keywords:** Narendra Modi; Empowerment, Government, Manifesto, Promises

## ABSTRAK

*Menurut proyeksi yang dibuat oleh konsultan terkenal internasional dan IMF, India akan menjadi salah satu ekonomi dengan pertumbuhan tercepat di dunia pada tahun 2025. India telah diperingkat sebagai pusat pasar berkembang terbesar ketiga dan ekosistem startup global terbesar ketiga. Pemberdayaan sejuta umat mau tidak mau merupakan proses pengajaran nilai-nilai untuk mendidik siswa menjalani kehidupan yang pribadi dan selaras dengan nilai-nilai dan standar masyarakat yang dihargai. Pada 30 Mei 2019, Shri Narendra Modi menjadi Perdana Menteri India dan menandai awal masa jabatan keduanya. Shri Modi, Perdana Menteri pertama yang lahir setelah kemerdekaan, bertugas di India sebelumnya antara 2014 dan 2019. Dia juga telah membedakan dirinya sebagai Ketua Menteri Gujarat terlama dari Oktober 2001 hingga Mei 2014. Dalam motonya, Sitka Modi telah memperkenalkan perubahan dalam pemerintahan yang mengarah pada pemerintahan yang terintegrasi, berfokus pada pembangunan, dan bebas korupsi, berdasarkan slogan 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas.' Harapan baru berkembang bagi warga di India pada pemilihan umum 2014 setelah periode ketidakstabilan, korupsi, dan penipuan di bawah kepemimpinan United Progressive Alliance (UPA). Setelah satu dekade kesenjangan, pemerintahan Aliansi Demokrat Nasional (NDA) II yang dipimpin oleh Narendra Modi dari Partai Bharatiya Janata (BJP) mengangkat banyak harapan masyarakat kelas menengah biasa India menjadi elit. Studi tata kelola pemerintahan saat ini cukup signifikan dalam perspektif ini. Oleh karena itu, makalah ini menganalisis visi PM Modi untuk memberdayakan India dan rekam jejak janji PM Modi untuk memahami penyebab pemberdayaan baru untuk India. Di sini penelitian didasarkan pada data dari penelitian sebelumnya. Studi ini menemukan bahwa pembangunan adalah proses yang didorong oleh sumber daya, dan apa yang harus dilakukan lebih banyak lagi untuk memastikan bahwa sumber daya ini dapat memenuhi kebutuhan saat ini secara adil sambil tetap tersedia untuk kebutuhan pembangunan generasi mendatang.*

**Kata Kunci:** *Narendra Modi; Pemberdayaan, Pemerintah, Manifesto, Janji*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Leadership is frequently used as a metric for measuring organizational success. The entire burden of successful leadership rests on the shoulders of the leader. The failure of a failed leadership marks a failed organization.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi has been a huge economic and political success. The economy is thriving, and Narendra Modi is the most popular Indian leader since Mahatma Gandhi, both

inside and outside India (Sharma, 2016). The respected Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi, exemplifies some of the vibrant qualities of a leader. His leadership style is straightforward but well-organized. He looks after farmers, doctors, and business owners.

Shri Narendra Modi comes from the small town of Vadnagar in India and has humble origins. His rise to the most powerful position in India, Prime Minister, is remarkable. His tough (sometimes unpopular) economic reforms have propelled India to the top of the world's fastest-growing major economies in 2018. Recognizing the development challenges, Prime Minister Narendra Modi seeks balanced development across all sectors. The government places a premium on inclusive development. There is a special emphasis on rural development. The primary goal is to reduce poverty. By 2022, everyone will have a place to live. What will eradicate poverty in villages by strengthening sectors such as electricity, drinking water, health, education, and so on? Economic and social development will receive special attention.

Thus, the grassroots changes in the hinterland herald the birth of a New India. During his tenure in Gujarat, Modi's governance model gave rise to a "neo-middle class." It would be interesting to chart the rise of a national neo-middle class – the millions of the poor who have benefited from various government welfare programs. (Michael, J., 2015).

The Modi years at the country's helm have heralded a new era, heralded as New India's dawn and Aatmanirbhar Bharat's emergence. Some random examples of the new era could be: a) the complete integration of Kashmir with the Indian Union following the repeal of Article 370; b) a paradigm shift in how aspirational India now views jobs and employment, entrepreneurship, and wealth creation; c) newfound respect for India and its cultural traditions and civilizational moorings around the world; and d) Team India's ability to rise to any challenge, such as in the aftermath of the Covid-19 pandemic.

### **Three Distinct Trends Would Undoubtedly Emerge if One Were to Summarise Modi's Two Decades in Office.**

*The first* and most obvious is that there are very few people who can match PM Modi's people connections. Whether it's Paralympians, soldiers on a Diwali afternoon, voters in an election-bound constituency, or Covid warriors in India's war against the virus, the Prime Minister's impact on the people is immediate and long-lasting. Many policy initiatives have benefited from his interactions with stakeholders on the ground.

Since his days in Gujarat, *the second* hallmark of PM Modi's governance has been innovation and the ability to tackle even the most complex situation with some out-of-the-box thinking. CM Modi, for example, was the first to establish a Climate Change Department. For example, in 2009, CM Modi launched the Chief Minister's Fellowship Programme for young people to help guide development and impact society. Many other state governments adopted the initiative. The Covid vaccination drive has been hailed worldwide as an example of Indian ingenuity and resolve.

*The third* feature of PM Modi's governance is his forward-thinking vision and emphasis on long-term changes. Vision 2047 is an excellent example. In a country that spends disproportionate time and energy on allegations and counter-allegations and is frequently preoccupied with local, state, and national elections, discussing long-term challenges is dangerous, and the effort to secure future generations should be lauded.

According to Prime Minister Narendra Modi of India, "what should not use the educational system to manufacture robots, as small groups of scientists in laboratories can do this. There is a need to integrate human values and educational culture development with overall personality development." With the Make in India mission, India's Management Education system must be strong to develop and enhance business skills in response to global market demand. Which of the following situations necessitates effective instruction?

India is a developing country that has taken a comprehensive approach to modernize its economy, reducing poverty, and raising living standards for a sizable portion of its population. STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) education is crucial. STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) is an educational curriculum focusing on "science, technology, engineering, and mathematics." In a traditional education scenario, these subjects are taught separately; however, the STEM educational philosophy teaches these subjects together in project-based lessons. STEM aids students in their overall development.

The teaching-learning process has become more student-centered, intending to produce skilled workers. Traditional approaches and methods of teaching and learning have undergone a reformative transformation, with ICT tools such as online smart-boards, projectors, laptops, android systems, PCs, online lectures, tablets, and smartphones taking their place. Mobile phones, e-readers, web resources, and a variety of other software and hardware devices Education satellites are also available. India, for example, has made a stake in the teaching-learning and evaluation process; for example, India has launched the world's first education satellite. EDUSAT was founded in 2004 to provide distance learning to millions of Indians, and it has since developed virtual digital classrooms.

The use of ICT tools and resources has increased dramatically in recent years; even though the primary goal is to promote such learning by encompassing every nook and cranny of the country, highly qualified individuals are required to implement this type of teaching-learning program, and well-trained human resources are required, so teacher education becomes a top priority. The importance of teacher education/training is emphasized as follows: "the quality of basic education provided to our children. "Is heavily influenced by the caliber of our teachers in schools. As no country can afford to provide subpar services and education, we must establish a strong system of quality teacher education, on which the quality of the education depends. Teacher, and, ultimately, the education of the nation" (Menon and Rama 1). As a result, teacher education programs have a huge impact.

On 1st July 2015, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi launched the 'Digital India' Programme to connect and empower citizens and transform India into a digitally empowered society. Its main goal is to ensure that citizens can access government services electronically, even in remote areas, by increasing Internet connectivity and making the country digitally empowered in technology.

The program's three main vision areas are making digital infrastructure useful to citizens, providing on-demand digital services and governance, and digital empowerment of citizens. It is one of the primary steps taken by the Indian government to increase transparency and accountability in governance. Technology supports it to maximize outputs in areas such as quality education, health, farming, and so on.

## **Campaign for Digital India**

With its vast geography, enormous population, and vast linguistic and cultural diversity, the government of India has faced significant challenges in communicating with its citizens. Connectivity to a digital platform is the most efficient way to communicate with all of the people in the world's largest democracy.

### **Three vision areas are central to Digital India**

Digital Infrastructure as a Public Utility:

The government intends to connect 250,000 Gram Panchayats to high-speed internet, which will be a critical utility for digital inclusion. Citizens will be given a digital identity that is unique, lifetime, online, and valid. Every citizen will easily access Common Service Centers and a shareable private space on a public cloud.

### **Governance and Services on Demand**

Under this vision, all government departments will seamlessly integrate with high-speed optical fiber, improving interoperability and resulting in real-time service delivery via online or mobile channels. Platform. Aside from that, the government intends to make all citizen entitlements portable via the cloud for easy access. And countrywide access, as well as the digital transformation of services to improve the ease of business in India. The government also intends to use Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for decision support systems. Financial transactions are becoming more electronic and cashless due to this advancement.

### **Citizen Digital Empowerment:**

This vision aims to empower Indian citizens through digital literacy and universal access to digital resources. Like everyone else, certificates or documents

The National Democratic Alliance (NDA) II Government of Narendra Modi the Center has completed three years in power (it came into power on 26th May 2014). As we know, the political party has had its majority (282) seats for the first time in three decades without any dependence on other parties, like during the time of the coalition, because of its work towards environmental protection. In addition, it is the first time that a non-congressional (BJP) party with a majority in its power in the Lok Sabha came into power throughout the 67 years of independent India. And, of course, everyone would like to further evaluate the government's performance with such a vast political mandate when Prime Minister Narendra Modi talks about delivering 'Achche Din' to the nation at the 16th Lok Sabha elections. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has metamorphosed into one apparently above party politics from one of India's most contentious personalities. Modi's replacement started in the 2014 national election when he evaded Hindutva and concentrated mostly on development. After he became Premier, Modi continued to try to preserve the image he had created diligently throughout the election campaign. UN 'Champions of the Earth Award' was given to PM Modi. Narendra Modi likes to write outside politics. He has written several works, among which poetry. He begins his day with Yoga, which strengthens his mind and body and instills the power of quiet into a normally quick schedule.

The administration of Narendra Modi focused in 2014 on improving external diplomatic relations after gaining majority rule. Since the Prime Minister's end, continuous surveillance and control have been seen to encourage India as worldwide market creditworthiness. Strong changes have taken place in the form of a fiscal and currency significant, which are continuously highly

energized and have boosted investment since 2014. Important commercial links with Japan In the growth of India in commercial aspects throughout the world, Australia and the US played a key role. The new administration's trade specifications look to the West in two ways: to the East to balance trade and investments proportionally.

### Study objectives

- 1) Analyze Narendra Modi's vision
- 2) Prime Minister Modi's leadership
- 3) Analyze the PM Modi's pledges' track record to understand the cause for the new empowerment for India.

## 2. METHOD

Research is based on data from prior studies. The major data sources include journals, books, and journals, as well as reading theory on the subject as necessary. Only observer and documentary analysis will support the entire research. In addition, the important secondary data from the many research papers, journals and publishing companies, Websites, and numerous others are also collected. The study focuses mostly on how India under P. M. Narendra Modi empowers. The study's nature is descriptive and descriptive. This is why secondary data is used.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Empowerment is that marginalized persons will get fundamental opportunities directly from such persons or via the support of non-marginalized persons who share their accommodation. It also aggressively tackles the possibility of refusing. Empowerment also entails promoting and building skills for the self-reliance of persons to eliminate the future need for charity or social assistance. It might be tough to start and efficiently apply this procedure. India, the nation with a growing economy, an epicenter for innovation and infrastructure, and the successful first-time orbital mission in March, is gearing up for ambitious projects like Make in India, Clean India, and Digital India in partnership with the world and Indian company giants. The ambition of making India a country of wealth is driving the global and sustainable development of humankind, flora, and fauna.

In its 2014 manifesto, BJP declared that the following five-year aim was 'Ek Bharat, Sabka Vikas,' 'Shrestha Bharat' (One India, Great India).

### 3.1 The BJP Manifesto for Empowering India Stated That Some of The Key Imminent Issues That They Would Address

*Rise in prices:* They stated they cease harvesting and black selling and employ technology for distributing real-time information to farmers. *Jobs:* BJP stated they would promote high-impact areas like industry and tourism. Another pledge was to transform the exchange of jobs into career centers. *Corruption:* the BJP Manifesto claimed that a mechanism to remove the possibility of corruption was established. Other promised measures to prevent corruption were e-government, system-based policy-driven governance, task-force to monitor and deposit black money, and contacting other governments to exchange information about black money. *Political paralysis:* They said they would "return to the government's engine" and push bureaucracy to face decades of mismanagement, fraud, and political stagnation. *Poor delivery:* The BJP pledged to eliminate

bottlenecks and lack of connections to guarantee the seamless implementation of policies, scalability, and speed in implementing the future vision and to create "institutions for today and tomorrow." *The credibility crisis*: by setting up a chain of accountability within the system, they vowed to restore confidence and credibility in the government.

### **3.2 PM Modi's Governance Record: A Roadmap to Empowering India**

#### **Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao: Caring for the Girl Child**

Beta Beti, Ek Samaan' should be our mantra. "We should mark the girl child's birth. Our girls should also be proud. When your daughter comes to commemorate this event, I urge you to seed five plants." -PM Narendra Modi for the people of Jayapur, his adoptive village. The Prime Minister launched Beti Bachao Beti Padhao at Panipat, Haryana, on 22nd January 2015. BBBP tackles the falling CSR ratio of child sex and related empowerment concerns for women throughout a continuum of life cycles. The Ministères of Women and Child Development, Health & Family work in three ministerial areas.

#### **Leveraging the Power of JAM: Jan Dhan, Aadhar, and Mobile**

The concept of JAM will form the foundation of many coming projects. For me, JAM is about achieving the greatest possible level. For each rupee spent, the maximum value. The highest capacity for our impoverished. The highest penetration of technology between masses. -She will tell Modi Six7 years after independence, the population of India remained mostly inadequate. This meant that they had no outlets for savings and no chance to obtain institutional credit. PM Modi inaugurated the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana on 28th August 2008. This strategy drastically changed life and destiny in a couple of months.

#### **A New Approach to Development: Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana**

At the Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana launch, PM Narendra Modi outlined its goal. 'The supply-driven development paradigm was one of the major difficulties for us. A scheme has been devised in Lucknow, Gandhi Nagar, or Delhi. The same thing is being tried. We want this paradigm to move from supply-driven to Adarsh Gram demand. In the village itself, there should be an urge. All we have to do is alter our minds. We must unify the hearts of the people.

#### **Unleashing India's Entrepreneurial Energy**

I think passionately that India has a great deal of latent enterprise potential to harness so that we are more than job seekers. Modi's Narendra, The government of the NDA, focuses on boosting enterprise. The project 'Make in India' is built on four cornerstones for entrepreneurship in India, not only in industry but in other sectors (Singh, Swaran). New processes: 'Make in India' acknowledges business ease as the main driver of entrepreneurial development. New Infrastructure: Modern and ease-of-use infrastructure availability is an essential growth need.

#### **Namami Gange Project**

The Ganga River is not only important because it holds more than 40% of the people but also because of its cultural and spiritual meaning. In 2014, the Prime Minister addressed the Indian diaspora at Madison Square Garden in New York. "If we can clean it, it will greatly support the country's 40% of the people. The cleanup of the Ganges is therefore also an economic goal." The government started an integrated Namamami Gange conservation effort to deter the pollution of the Ganga River and restore the river to implement that objective. The Union Cabinet has

approved the Action Plan presented by the Centre, which aims to spend Rs 20,000 Crores to clean up the river by 2019-2020, by four times raising its budget and by federal sector participation of 100 percent. The program's execution has been split into entry levels (for immediate observable impact), medium-term (for five years), and long-term activities (to be implemented within ten years).

### **Powering India's Growth**

India has begun its ambitious effort to power up 18,000 villages that are still in the dark after 7 decades of independence. In his Independence Day speech, PM Modi announced the electrification within 1000 days of all other towns. Rural electrification occurs quickly and is carried out with incredible transparency. The public is available via a smartphone app and an online dashboard for data on electrified settlements.

### **Putting the Indian Economy on a Fast-Track**

The NDA government is making India the world's fastest-growing major economy. For the Indian economy, it was a momentous year. During a period of low growth, high inflation, and falling output, the NDA government not only rebuilt our macroeconomic foundations but also pushed the economy to a higher trajectory for growth. India's GDP growth has grown by 7.4%, the fastest among the world's major countries. Different rating agencies and think tanks have forecast that the NDA government will substantially increase India's development in the coming few years. Banking on the solid basics.

### **Empowering Farmers for a Prosperous India**

Many measures have been done to give agriculture a big boost Farmers have always been the backbone of our country, and the NDA Government strives with creative and strong measures to consolidate our country's backbone. By guaranteeing irrigation infrastructure, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana would improve output. The aim is to guarantee that all agricultural fields have access to certain methods of protection for irrigation. Farmers are trained to provide 'Per Drop More Crop' with new irrigation technologies. Krishi Vikas Yojana Paramparagat was initiated to encourage farmers' groups to engage in organic farming.

### **Towards a Bright Future**

NDA Government is making a big contribution to the growth of education and skills. Who took several special steps to increase education quality and reach. A complete information technology financial assistance authority administers and monitors all education loans and bonds in the form of Pradhan Mantri Vidya Lakshmi Karyakram. Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya Teacher Training's mission has started to improve the quality of education. The World Academic Network Initiative (GIAN) has been established to invite distinguished professors, academics, and business people from leading scientific and educational institutions worldwide to lecture during summer and winter vacation in higher educational institutions in the nation.

### **Connecting India like Never Before**

Construction of the resurgent India infrastructure The NDA government's focus on infrastructure from day one was obvious. Whether it is railways, routes, or government shipping, the aim is to enhance connective infrastructure. What focused the Railways budget for the first time on structural reforms and infrastructure modifications. New trains announced that were once an annual political gimmick now has become a routine practice. A wide range of passenger-friendly



amenities has been launched, including Wifi at the train stations, passenger assistance (138), security assistance (182), unreserved ticketing, food services, mobile security apps, and female CCTV cameras.

### **Empowering the Different States Equally with the boost to Federalism**

"Team India" approach to Indian growth has never been witnessed before. In a distinct break from the past, PM Modi emphasized who must leverage cooperative and competitive federalism for all-around prosperity. We saw a long-term connection between the Center & States with Big Brother. For years, a one-size-fits strategy has been employed, not considering the variety and unique requirements of different countries. To empower and strengthen the countries, the NITI Aayog was created. A single-way Union-to-State will replace an essential change from the past.

### **Ushering in Reforms**

To achieve all-around development, certain reforms have been adopted. India is undertaking reforms using Jan Dhan, Aadhar, and Mobile (JAM), a unique combination of three, to accomplish direct benefits transfer. This revolutionary technology will allow leak-proof, targeted, and cash-free transfer of advantages. Subsidy leakage would be reduced, but not a subsidy. The NDA government has established a national consensus and has presented a bill amending the Constitution for the tax on goods and services (GST). By 1st April 2016, the GST will implement a modern indirect tax system. (Ekka, 2015)

### **Towards a Swachh Bharat**

Shri Narendra Modi, who started the Swachh Bharat Mission at Rajpath in New Delhi: "A clean India will offer Mahatma Gandhi the finest homage in 2019 on his 150th birthday," added Modi. On 2nd October 2014, as a nationwide movement, the Swachh Bharat Mission was opened across the country. The Premier urges people to fulfill Mahatma Gandhi's ideal of a clean, sanitary India as he leads the public campaign for cleanliness. Shri Narendra Modi launched the cleaning effort in the Mandir Marg Police Station. Clean the filth by picking up the broom.

The primary duty of community and environmental development does not lie alone in the government. Therefore the company's social responsibility is a necessity of the hour for India, which is in the shackles of malnourished, uneducated, poor, destroying, and expedient ramification of fatal illnesses.

*Prime Minister Modi puts energy into efforts to decrease severe poverty and elevate people, empower women, give access to electricity and clean energy, and invest in the infrastructure. The educational system in the United States is extremely encouraging. We want to be partners on all these issues. Because many of the initiatives I advocate within the United States ensure the young people have the greatest training possible, to ensure that the ordinary people have their labor, fair pay and safety, and healthcare appropriately compensated. These are the same problems that I know Prime Minister Modi cares about passionately. And I believe that these concerns are a common topic. It provides us an opportunity to reinforce the reminders of Gandhi Ji of a core purpose of our life. And in other words, we should strive to seek God via the service of humanity, for in everybody, God is. Therefore, these common beliefs and convictions are a major factor in my commitment to our partnership. I believe that uniting the United States and India on the international stage behind these principles will not only enhance our people's prosperity, but*

*I believe that four would make the world wealthier, more peaceful, and secure in the future. Thank you very much, Prime Minister, for allowing me the chance to be here with you today.*  
(Hon'ble Shri Barack Obama)

### **3.3 Modi 2.0: Seizing Opportunities, Creating New Milestones for India**

"Anybody else must never define who you are, one of the essential things for any leader. And whoever you're defining. I never saw myself as this company's woman's CEO. As a keeper of a big institution, I think of myself." – IBM's CEO Ginni Rometty. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has been the most popular and strong leader in post-Independent India because he always has his character, never allowing others to define him.

Socio-political measures: the historic move, the repeal of Article 370 in 1950 and Article 35A in 1954, are a high point in the list of successes on the socio-political front. However, once Kashmir has gone through its unique condition, it is now possible for citizens of every part of India, from 5th August 2019, to purchase property and settle down permanently in Jammu and Kashmir, to follow a Presidential order and a historic parliamentary vote. When Article 370 was revoked, the ball rolled for the return in 1990, in one of the appalling genocides, of Kashmiri Pandits who had to abandon their homes.

Women's empowerment: banning and making this an offense instantly, defining the country's first menstrual hygiene protocol, amending the 1971 Medical Termination Pregnancy Law, granting women reproductive rights over their bodies, and increasing the period of fetal gestation from 20 to 24 days.

*Foreign Policy Heft:* Significant foreign policy progress has again been accomplished. For example, while the Quad began in 2007, the first real, leader-level Quad was conducted only on 12th March 2021, to thwart China's plan of expansion and aggression, which neither India nor like-minded countries took on. The Modi government's other major accomplishments pushed China to make a synchronized and organized pull-out from Galway beginning in February 2021. Under inept Nehru, India, under Modi, had pushed China without giving an inch of ground to relinquish 38,000 square kilometers of Aksai Chin; The strongman Narendra Modi's foreign policy had always been guided by the "India First" method, whether it was surgical strike in 2016 or Balakot in 2019 or the Galway disengagement in this regard.

Reforms in agriculture: In September 2020, the administration of Narendra Modi adopted historic farm legislation to strengthen the agricultural population of India on the economic front. (Jha, 2021). This legislation has been languishing for 14 long years since 2006, based on the recommendations of the Swaminathan Commission and the NCF. What should point out that the agricultural reforms of Prime Minister Narendra Modi were far-reaching and inclusive? More than six crore farmers profit from a modest premium between 1.5 and 2.5% under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY).

Labor reforms: India is being changed and purged of old technology and techniques by the new Labor Code. Reducing the compliance cost would also make it easier for institutions to expand and contribute to creating jobs in a broad number of industries and segments. (Sadashivam,2017)

Atmanirbhar Bharat: Rs 2.65 lakh under Aatmanirbhar Bharat 3.0, increasing the total boom since COVID-19 has initiated to Rs 29.88 lakh crore, over 15 percent of GDP mass. The government

of Modi has declared that it was encouraging Rs 2.65 lakh crore to a crore. The government's contribution to the stimulus was 9%, and the remaining 6% came from the RBI. It is correct that over five years, Rs 1.97 lakh crore expense in manufacturing-related incentives would be allocated to 13 new industries. Nevertheless, the reality that Aatmannirbhar Bharat 3.0 would increase consumption, particularly in stressed areas, speed up the economic recovery and encourage the creation of jobs through a virtuous cycle is not to be denied. Despite second-wave COVID, India forecasts GDP growth between 9.3% and 11.5% for major global rating agencies and the IMF for the FY22, one of the world's highest. No other leader could, or would have, done what Narendra Modi did to release a new India, more able to handle a global post-COVID order during the epidemic.

Garib Kalyan: Rs 1.93 lakh crore allocated to the PMGKP (Paris) Garib Kalyan Package (PMGKP), Rs 11.03 lakh crore for the PMGKP Anna Yojana (written to Nov. 2020), and Rs 12.71 lakh crore allocated to the Aatmannirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan 1.0 announced, not only for the liquidity injected into monetary markets but also injected in the incoming markets by 31st October 2020. (Surana, S., 2015).

Infrastructure: (NIP) intends to expend Rs 110 lakh crore on around 7,000 projects spanning the transport, communication, urban development, energy, and water sectors, among other things. The plan is a great vision for commercial and government participants, and many think its breadth is overly ambitious. Data indicate that these projects include, among others, the Pradhan Manthri Sadak Yojana, the Mumbai-Ahmedabad Speed Rail Corridor, and the North-South Dedicated Freight Corridor, amongst which Rs 3,66 lakh crore. The Rs 1,08 lakh crore is being developed.

Mega COVID Vaccination Drive: An Indian is every sixth individual globally. In addition, India has 455 individuals per square kilometer of high population densities. The decision of Prime Minister Narendra Modi to vaccinate everyone from 18 years on is not just a very audacious step but also fully feasible under these conditions. The Modi Government has given more than 77 crores (770 million) pills, in an unparalleled demonstration of political resolve and conviction, with more than 57.86 crore individuals taking their first dosage. The daily positive and positive rates of India have been below 3%. There is also less than 2% current caseload while the recovery percentage is around 98%. In August 2021, India, with an average rate of vaccinations of 59,19 lakh a day, provided more than 18,35 crore dosages. More than 11.16 crore doses with an average daily rate of 74.4 lakh vaccinations were provided at all levels. On average, India vaccinates more people every day than the average number of individuals immunized in 18 main countries worldwide.

Make in India: Bharat's homemade Covaxin, produced in conjunction with ICMR, is a tribute to the initiative of India's Make in India (Shekha, 2018). The telecoms reforms and the establishment of a Bad Bank announced in the previous 48 hours would further boost India's business sector and release the animal spirit via an end to the NPA disaster left behind by the Congressional administrations, long before the Government of Modi took office in 2014. Regarding the virus, Rahul Gandhi did nothing for his constituents in Wayanad except trolling on Twitter with the Government of Modi, and Sonia Gandhi led Rae Bareilly; Prime Minister Narendra Modi worked hard 24/7 to achieve the natural conclusion of India's battle against Covid. The Kerala model has failed spectacularly, with more than 73% of India's new daily COVID cases coming alone from Kerala. Although the Modi model was in progress. (Pradhan, 2020).

The good news for the lovers of the Indian population and India is that Prime Minister Narendra Modi was in charge of the biggest international food security program in 2020, where 810 million people, including day-to-day salaried workers and migrants, were given free food every month and for nine months in a row. In essence, India nourished approximately 2.5 times the population of the United States in 2020 for nine months over nine months. The program is also in progress in 2021.

In 2021, India was in the greatest and most ambitious vaccine pursuit that people have seen in another ambitious move. Due to his prior experience of converting the idea into reality smoothly, PM Modi is ready to provide again! Don't forget that India is a huge country with a population equivalent to 196 countries. In the shortest period, India has vaccinated 61% of its adult population with at least one dosage, despite the opposition to "vaccine hesitation," only because of Prime Minister Modi's tireless convictions despite being a country that is widely distributed geographically. Overall, there have already been more than 54 crore COVID tests, consistent with the greater objective of testing, monitoring and therapy.

When people look to this journey of empowering all Indians, reforms in key sectors, the welfare of the poor and the marginalized, reduction of corruption, and redefining good governance under India's Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's visionary leadership, for a total of seven years and move forward on the path to growth & development.

### **3.4 Budget for "New empowering India (2021)**

In February 2021, Prime Minister Narendra Modi stated that it is "city-friendly" and will empower the underprivileged and provide young people a better future. Modi stated that the budget underlined Structural Reforms in the agriculture sector with a roadmap to change the industry and double farmers' incomes, calling this a "green budget," focusing on the environment and green and clean energy.

He claimed the budget would speed up growth, and the middle class would gain. "The Budget will streamline the taxation process and assist in modernizing the country's infrastructure," Modi added. When he claimed that the budget "is full of promise," he said it would enhance India's 21st-century development. "The country will acquire power from these empowered sectors to fulfill its ambition of the \$5 trillion GDP," he added. (Chitrao, 2015).

President of the BJP and Minister for Home Affairs Amit Shah claimed that the new India budget formed the basis for an inclusive, progressive society. "India's farmers, youth, women, and the underprivileged are given wings from the Budget to fulfill their aspirations," he added in tweets. (Ravi,2017). He stated, "it offers a cohesive path for industries which are boosting growth and innovation," calling it "futuristic"... Focusing on clean and cashless energy are also milestones in the correct way.' (Bakhru, K. M., & Behera, M. R. )

Shah said the budget is designed to meet the national dreams about water, provide power connections throughout the country and promote the production sector, particularly in the 'sunrise' industries. It would make India a dynamic startup center, he added. It will help. "There is an Inclusive Growth and Good Governance Gazette in New India," tweeted Union Minister Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi. (Panda, 2016) Minister Prakash Javadekar of Information and Broadcasting stated that the budget was "forgiving" and would ensure speedy growth. "Everybody's a pretty excellent budget," he added.

Meanwhile, the union section of RSS, Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh, supported one-nation grid plans, a study in India, mudra credit, fisheries sector reforms, and farmer assistance programs. But C K Saji Narayanan, President of BMS, stated that some recommendations – such as FDI policy, PPP and public sector unit disinvestment planning, PSU bank consolidation, and repeated gasoline prices – were addressed with unions. (Sadashiman, 2020).

### **3.5 Here are The Big Achievements of The Government of PM Modi Quoted At The Summit**

The Jal Shakti Ministry was established to put an end to silos on important issues such as water. Special fund for Rs. 25000 Crore for the completion of middle-class projects for housing the regulation of unauthorized colonies benefiting 40 Lakhs of Delhi Laws relating to triple talaq (Ekka, 2015). Law on strict All farmers covered by the PM Kisan Yojana Ensure pensions for farmers, workers, and businesses. Nomination to the head of the Defense staff Delivery to the country of the next-generation fighting jet · Bodo Peace Accord Brue-Reang Permanent Settlement Formation of trust for a Ram Temple Grand Decision revoking article – 370.

## **4. CONCLUSION**

Even though the Modi government has announced many high-profile programs, it has not been able to develop a coherent policy that will aid in their implementation (Sharma, 2016). It must not only overcome the cyclical factors that have slowed economic growth but also address and find long-term solutions to India's structural problems. (Malik, 2019).

The BJP government must fulfill its promises of 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas' ('Together with all, Development for all,' and to do so, it must ensure that development gains are inclusive of all religious communities, castes, and socioeconomic classes. (Pradhan, 2020) to encourage investment in the country, we must relax labor laws. It must provide vocational training to its workforce and modernize its facilities. (Singh, 2018).

If we look at the facts or the ground realities, the commoner's dream of Achhe Din ("Good Days") in this country is still unfulfilled. Without a doubt, the NDA, during the II government's tenure, launched several commendable initiatives; there is still much more to be done. However, the results haven't had much of an impact on the ground. Nonetheless, the benefit of the doubt remains in favor of the NDA II administration because any policies and programs take some time to materialize a lengthy gestation period. (Shekha, 2018).

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